Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865. NUMBER 258.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Latest Aspects of the Military Situation.

Facts, Rumors and Hints from Federal and Rebel Sources.

FROM MISSOURI AND WISCONSIN—STATE AND GENERAL NEWS.

Latest from Mexico—Maximilian with a New Job on Hand.

Our New York Midnight Dispatch—Military and General News.

FROM CINCINNATI—THE CHICAGO CONSPIRACY TRIALS.

From Cairo and Below—Affairs in the Southwest.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspiracy Trials—To-day's Proceedings.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 22.

The Military Commission met to-day at eleven o'clock. Upon the opening of the Court Judge Wilson offered in evidence two pamphlets of the Richmond House in Chicago, and called the attention of the Court to the entries: G. St. Leger Grenfell, England, March 22 and 23, and the signature J. Thompson, Springfield, Ill., which Mr. Stake claimed to be his handwriting, under date of November 8, 1864.

The Judge Advocate admitted the evidence to be what they purported to be.

Maurice Davis—Visit to John L. Shanks', and John Sweeny is very sick. He is the same person who slept with me in prison.

To the Judge Advocate—There were two others in the same room with me. The witness here described the appearance of three men he met in Austin, Texas. I have consulted some six years, and was in the military service of Texas. I lately in the business with me. I lived in that vicinity for nine months. I had my wife and wives. The first one I married in South Ohio; her maiden name was Mary Ann Hare; I lived with her five months; she left because I would not did not resist her application. I married my second wife in Darien; her maiden name was Sarah Ella Lay; I lived with her from four to five years. She was also divorced from me upon her application. I was in the rebel service. I married my third, Louise J. Hammocker. We were married in Texas. I left her because I got a divorce. I was my third wife three years. I was one month in prison. Shanks told me that he had a wife and two children living in Weatherford, Texas. Shanks was a Captain in the rebel service. Sublette was killed in June.

Cross-examined—I squandered gambling seven years since. I only played two dozens times of considerable amounts. I consider my affairs and estate worth $30,000 or $40,000.

The Judge Advocate declined to hear the cross-examination.

Mrs. N. Barker—I reside in Chicago. I am a lawyer. I practiced a certain client of Mr. Gookins.

Charles P. Gookins—I reside in Chicago and am a lawyer. I have seen the draft spoken of by Mr. Barker. The endorsement on the draft is my handwriting, in the fall of '63, when I was in Washington. I was in Washington at the time Camp Douglas stating that a letter was advertised in the Washington Post. I went to Camp and asked Mr. Bushel for the letter. I found the letter. Mr. Bushel gave it to me. The letter was signed by Mr. Bushel. I had an agreement on the letter before the end. The letter was addressed to Mr. Bushel. I gave it to Mr. Bushel as requested to see Col. De Land, who commanded the post. Col. De Land said that it was Shanks' and Stevens' letter. I did not read the draft in the letter, but I afterwards collected the amount of the draft. The draft was drawn by Mr. Lee in Mr. Gookins. He said he had a draft with my indorsement on it. I told him I had not indorsed it. He said he would have it forged. The name of Mr. Rogers, Post Sutler at the camp, is also on the draft.

Peter Goldsmith—I am in the express agent for George Smith. I have had the draft in my possession. I got it of Mr. Mitchell and the letter at Camp Douglas. The signature is that of Stevens. I received it in New York, and it was passed to me for collection. I did not read the draft in the letter, but I afterwards collected the amount of the draft. The draft was drawn by Mr. Lee in Mr. Gookins. He said he had a draft with my indorsement on it. I told him I had not indorsed it. He said he would have it forged. The name of Mr. Rogers, Post Sutler at the camp, is also on the draft.

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[Affairs from the 73d Illinois regiment prove to be that John Beemen, of company B, and Isaac Sanford, of company H, and Isaac Sanford, of company K, all of that regiment, were missing and supposed to have been captured by the rebels.

Alexandria, with their respective forces waiting for attack from our troops.

Fisher's Creek, a Texas lawyer, has been sent by the Richmond government to the Texas Legislature, with instructions to take charge of the rebel cotton trade and commerce, and to levy a tax of ten per cent on the government unless the 40 per cent accepted by the Legislature of Texas is paid in full.

Gens. Cobb, Granger and Bailey G. Smith and Admiral Thatcher were among the late visitors to Richmond. It is thought the grand council of war was held on Tuesday last, and that a heavy fire from many batteries.

Custom-House Gold Quotations.

Labor, molasses, sour and grain without material change.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Rebel Deposits in Bank—Convention of the Missouri Loyalists—Gov. Fagg's New Order for the Peace of Missouri.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 22.

The cashiers of the following banks were yesterday invited to the Provost Marshal General's office to give information concerning deposits in the names of certain rebels now in the Southern army: People's, North St. Louis, Franklin, and United States, and all the savings institutions.

A raid was made on a farm near the city last night, and six valuable cows were driven off near by a military guard-house.

The State of Missouri has been added to the Military Division of Missouri. Gen. Pope has given assurance that if the rebels make any movement into Missouri he will organize the militia to expel them. Arkansas will not allowed to come to Missouri.

It is reported that a well-known firm of gold brokers have been arrested on account of large amounts of gold.

The Convention has undertaken to amend the military bill passed by the Legislature, and reluctantly submitted to by a wretched House, and the amendments to be enforced. Several members of the Convention lately waited on Gen. Pope to confer with him in regard to the expediency of giving law. They left well satisfied with his explanations.

Guerillas have thrown round railroad workmen between Jacksonville and Rowsat Mill, and have forced the contractors to withdraw the camps between Lexington and Independence. Several small camps also exist on the road between Kansas City and Fort Scott.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 22.—Arkansas is taken from Gen. Canby's Division and added to Gen. Pope's.

It is reported that Millard Kersh, bankers, failed to-day. Liabilities not ascertained.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE MO., St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1865.

Special Orders No. 81.

In consequence of the refusal of the Governor of Missouri, and to aid in carrying out the purposes set forth in his proclamation of the 7th inst., it is ordered that no furloughs be received at these headquarters from the Governor of the State of Missouri; that the civil courts are re-established and the civil officers are ready to enter upon the discharge of their duties in each county or district, the Commanding General of the Department of Missouri will not only notified, and will instruct his subordinate officers, to furnish all the military force necessary to enable such officers to execute the laws.

By command of Major General Pope.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief of Staff.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin State News—Railroads and Telegraph—Legislative and Political.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wednesday, March 21.

The telegraph has been out of order so as to prevent sending despatches the last few days. There have been two breaks on the Prairie Du Chien railroad west of here, one this side of Monroe and the other between Avoca and Mineola. It is hoped both will be repaired to night. There have been no trains over the Beloit road this week on account of the washing away of considerable track between Stone and Rome Corners. It is expected to be all right to-night.

The State of Wisconsin currency thus far received is about $5,000.

In the Senate to-day, after considerable discussion, a resolution was adopted to take from the hands of the Governor the power to appoint Notaries Public, and vesting it in the Secretary of State.

The bill to incorporate the Oshkosh Manufacturing Co., with a capital of $1,000,000, was passed.

The bill to facilitate the conversion of State currency and to provide for the redemption of State bonds also passed by 19 to 6. Senators Clark, Rilly, Morgan, Bunn, Ward, Wells and Young voting no. The bill was subsequently reconsidered and altered so that no bonds mortgaged or deposited should be redeemed for ninety days after the publication of the act, and the bill again passed, only Clark voting no.

The bill provides that the trust funds now due the State shall be called in, with the view of redeeming those bonds first. State funds now paid as security for the redemption of Wisconsin currency are to be applied to the redemption of bonds of indebtedness, bearing 7 per cent interest until January 1, 1866, and 6 per cent thereafter, and payable after February 1, 1866, and receivable for taxes. The certificates are to be exchanged for currency as fast as received. The bill also provides that no bonds shall be issued by any corporation held by them in the State Treasurer, and upon such assurance being made, the Governor shall issue certificates of stock, bearing circulation of such banks. Interest accrued and to accrue on such bonds also goes to the benefit of the State. The bill also gets the benefit of the full currency of such banks. It also provides that the State Treasurer is authorized to make such settlement with the several banks in regard to the redemption of their bonds as may seem to him just and equitable, and then, as he may deem it for the interest of the State. The bill also provides that the State Treasurer shall not be required to redeem so far as he can legally avoid it, any bonds issued by banks which have failed to make good their circulation.

The Senate to-day passed the bill to prevent the sale of liquor to soldiers in camp. The bill was defeated in the Assembly by a majority of one.

The Assembly bill passed to prohibit volunteering in Canada, and a memorial to Congress relative to issuing and overissued bonds, passed in Congress, but not in the Senate.

Senate bills passed to amend chapter 208, general laws 64, so as to allow Boards of Supervisors to graduate the price of liquor licenses according to the time they are to run; to amend the law of the revers ment and management of the State Reform School, so as to prohibit the admission of females over 16 years of age.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE TRIBUNE.

In ordering the Tribune by mail, by observing the following directions, you will oblige us, yourselves and the publishers may be satisfied:

Always date your letter, give the Post-office, County and State in full to which you wish the paper sent, and also name the edition wanted, whether daily, weekly or tri-weekly.

If the subscription is a renewal, give the date at which the former subscription expires, as shown on the printed direction label on the paper. It is desirable that a renewal be received a few days previous to the expiration of the former subscription.

In ordering a change in the direction of a paper, give the address to which it has been sent as well as that to which you wish it changed, and name the edition.

If any portion of the letter is intended for the *Editors*, it should be written upon a separate sheet of paper.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

We print elsewhere a detailed and interesting narrative of Gen. Sherman's great march, from the time he left Savannah, Jan. 20, until his arrival at Fayetteville, N. C., March 12. It is a record of which every loyal man will feel proud, as showing the material of which our soldiers are made, their powers of endurance, their gallantry, self-sacrifice and patriotism, the skill and ability displayed by their officers, and the invincible determination with which, both officers and men pressed onward, determined to bear them through the very core of the rebel States. For three years we had fought the enemy on his boundary line with varying success, losing here what we had gained there, and at the end of each campaign leaving the main question, the contest between the armies of the rebels comparatively intact and his bases of communication and supply undisturbed. Gen. Sherman, early in the war, conceived a different theory, and believed that the enemy could only be destroyed or subjugated by striking at vital points, destroying his railroad system and breaking up his main depots. It was undoubtedly with an eye to his subsequent march from Atlanta to Savannah, and his recent march from Savannah to Fayetteville, to be considered at Richmond, that he undertook the advance upon Meridian, a movement which must certainly have succeeded but for the failure of his cavalry support.

There are certain circumstances attending this expedition, however, which entered into later movements entirely feasible. That march to Meridian was the "end of the" exhaustion" policy. Concentration of troops, rapid marches, and quick, strong blows at vital points, made up the new programme. Its advantages are apparent at the first glance. His march through Georgia severed the eastern and western rebel armies, and confined the vast of war to a narrower area. His march from Savannah hermetically closed every port on the Atlantic coast, put an absolute end to blockade running, and closed every avenue of sympathy and supply from the outside world. The rebel cause is narrowed down to such contracted limits that a single battle must decide its fate.

There is another element of interest developed in this march, South Carolina, parent of secession, has been made to feel the weight of her treasonable crime. Sherman's army has swept that State as with a besom of destruction. He has left in his path a broad belt of ruined towns, blackened walls, and gutted fields. His name and fame fill with all the fury of war upon the people who inaugurated that war, and they have learned to their sorrow that "all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." History will record it as an act of strict justice that so great punishment was meted out for so great crime. But when, in the triumphal progress of his march Gen. Sherman reached North Carolina a new order of things was inaugurated. North Carolina was the last and most reluctant State to pass the ordinance of secession. From the first day of the war to the present, there has been in the State a strong Union party making determined resistance to the Edict of Davis and suffering martyrs to the cause of the Union. Gen. Sherman did not regard the people of South Carolina as enemies of the Union. He believed that the State was taken out of the Union by the traitorous acts of the ol her States and by the intrigue of a few traitors, and consequently ordered that every effort should be made to prevent destruction of property and unkind treatment of the people. This action was judicious and well timed. It will remove erroneous impressions, eradicate prejudices, and bind that State still more firmly to the Union. He will find friends, no enemies, among the people. His course will prove a strong moral auxiliary to hastening the dissolution of the Confederacy.

The Sherman's march in whatever light we may, assume even that it should end in utter failure, and still it must be set down as one of the best planned and best executed military operations in all the annals of war. Assume that it ends in entire success, an assumption that it is not only possible but probable, and its culmination involves the overthrow of the rebellion.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Gen. Cheatham, on the destruction of the James River Canal, the principal feeder of Richmond, has sent their flour up to $1,500 in Confederate money, or $53 in gold, according to the latest quotations of the value of gold in Richmond, which stood several weeks ago at 4000. Board at hotels is $100 per day, or about $3 in gold, and common board $60 per day, or about $2 cents per day in gold. Whisky is $400 per gallon, or about $13 in gold, and meat $10 per pound, or about 33 cents in gold. It is gratifying to perceive in these figures that the apparent scarcity is really a scarcity on the part of the government rather than on that of the people. Whenever the people deal by barter the values remain about the same. A given sum in gold will procure nearly as much of the necessaries of life to-day in rebeldom as four years ago, but rebel money is worth but two cents on the dollar. In other words the power the food that belongs to the government has fallen to that extent. This is as it should be. Secretary Early's army, destroying the James River Canal, and whatever else he chose to annihilate on his long march from Winchester to the White House, General Sheridan bought into camp three hundred white prisoners and three thousand "contrabands" African descent. The defenseless condition of the important points assailed by him shows that Lee's entire force must be inadequate to sustain his position. He appears to have been permitted, almost without resistance, to render it absolutely impossible to feed Lee's army in Richmond for more than a few days longer. Such facts, together with the similar movements by the rebels to Georgia, South and North Carolina, prepare us to believe the reports brought in by deserters, that a panic now prevails in Richmond; that Richmond is being evacuated; that Davis has offered to resign, and make Lee dictator; that Lee has declared the forces at his command wholly inadequate to resist the rebellion, and has tendered his resignation; that Stephens, Hunter and Lee have given up the rebel cause in despair, and have notified Davis. Weeks ago this condition of things was foreshadowed in the declarations of the Richmond papers that "every rat has found a hole, and every cur is open to the tale it tells." If rebel Senators were then waiting on Jeff. Davis and asking him to resign, so that Hunter, a "peace negotiator," might be President, and if Lee then declared that the only danger of the Confederacy lay in the universal despondency of the people, it is very evident that the rebellion has now reached a point of weakness and imbecility. Witness the following language of the Richmond *Examiner*:

"The Confederate note was the symbol of the Confederacy, and it was a most potent symbol. Its depreciation was the most unanswerable proof that the attractive hopefully by a great and wonderful display of military power could be realized. The depreciation of the note was the depreciation of the Confederacy. Let us see that the rebellion cannot outlive the consolidation of Richmond

Special Notices.

Dr. Sanden,

of Sanden Land Hospital, Clinton House Block, Chicago, Ill., established in 1865, now occupies the entire building, with all the modern conveniences for the treatment of chronic diseases, especially nervous, scrofulous, mercurial, syphilitic, and all diseases of the blood, whether in the form of ulcers, eruptions, or internal complaints, and of a peculiar nature, not of a private character.

Dr. Sanden has been a resident fifteen years in New Orleans and Mississippi, and fifteen years in Chicago, and is recommended by the Press and Medical Faculty of this city as one of the most eminent Physicians in the United States. Those who have been treated by Dr. Sanden, or who have been benefited by his Sanitarium, are requested to call and give their experience for the benefit of others.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt and Suspensory Appliances are the most wonderful discovery of the age for the cure of nervous debility, lost manhood, impotency, and consequent diseases, and all of a private nature. Send for pamphlet, free.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sundays excepted.

Consultation free. Fee moderate. All communications strictly confidential. Address or call on DR. SANDEN, Clinton House Block, Chicago, Ill.

Catarrh.

Dr. Wakefield's DRY CUP is a sure cure for the worst case of catarrh. Also any other remedies have failed to cure. Send for circular. Office No. 1 Tremont House Block, Chicago, Ill.

Doctor Thomson

has had more than thirty years of experience in the treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhœa, and all Private Diseases. The Establishment Office, containing valuable information, and a list of questions for patients to answer, sent free on receipt of 6c cents to pay postage. Office and Anatomical Museum, 152 Clark street, Chicago. Address P. O. Box 76.

Is Health Worth Having?

[illegible] a thousand persons are yearly [illegible] Dr. Green's Nervura [illegible] Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Female Complaints, Kidney Diseases, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Address P. O. Box 76.

Physiological View of Marriage.

Just published, in a sealed envelope, price 25 cents. A lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. A truthful address to the afflicted and unfortunate. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, etc. The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain, simple, effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

Upham's

OIL AND CURLING FLUID is the best preparation for the hair. Restores gray hair to its natural color, prevents dandruff, and promotes a healthy growth. OINTMENT is a sure and speedy cure for Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Ringworm, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all cutaneous diseases. Both articles are prepared from vegetable extracts, and are perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 449 Broadway, New York.

CARLTON OIL—The most popular dressing for the hair. Restores gray hair to its natural color. Sold by druggists. Depot, 449 Broadway, New York.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1865.

THE CITY.

NEW CASE.—Two ladies were run over about six o'clock last evening, on Lake street, near Clark, and one of them dangerously injured.

A NOBLE MAN.—A hog weighing 1,000 pounds, and nearly as large as any cow, was exhibited in the streets of Chicago yesterday. He was raised by J. M. Wayne, of Geneva, Kane county, in fine style.

GENERAL SWEET.—Brigadier General Sweet left this city on Tuesday to attend the Chicago Conspiracy trials in Cincinnati as a Government witness in the celebrated Order No. 38 treason case, to be defended by Vallandigham.

PRISONERS FOR EXCHANGE.—Five hundred prisoners of war will leave Camp Douglas this afternoon, for Point Lookout, where they will be exchanged. Their departure will lessen the rebel inhabitants of the Camp by about 1,000.

CONNECTION.—In our issue of yesterday we gave the name of John A. Merriman as one of the parties connected with the State street robbery. The name should have been given as "James Merriman." He is well known and respectable citizen of the West Division.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Tuesday night was caused by the burning out of Mr. J. S. Co.'s tannery, about half a mile north of Clybourne avenue bridge. It was insured for $3,000, and the building cost $4,000, of which sum $1,500 was for machinery. The loss will be a heavy one to the owner, as he had a large amount of stock on hand.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—The citizens of the Sixteenth Ward have organized a Mutual Protection Society, by which the profitable residents, by the payment of $25, can secure the privilege and indemnity of a house-burning. The Society is a good one, and all interested should consider the advertisement of the organization published in another column of the paper this morning.

FOR THE FRONT.—Yesterday afternoon two companies enlisted for the 8th regiment of United States veterans, among the prisoners of war at Camp Chase, arrived at Camp Douglas, en route for the front, where they will remain for a day or two awaiting the arrival of a further detachment. These companies of the regiment are now being raised in the prisoners' square at Camp Douglas.

MUNDOCH.—The second of Mr. Murdoch's "Readings, Recitations and Comments" on Shakspeare, before the Young Men's Association of Smith & Nixon's Hall last evening, was much better attended than the first, and the reading—"Macbeth"—it was handled in the most vigorous, lucid, impressive style by Mr. Murdoch. To-night's reading will be the play of the series, "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," will be the topic.

FLORAL HARD BOOK.—Our lady readers will be pleased to learn that Joseph Hansen & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in confectionery, &c., have issued, and will shortly distribute among their customers, a book containing receipts for making various delicacies, without fixed weights, measures or quantities. The receipts are the very best known, and the compilation of the book reflects great credit upon the enterprising firm. The book will be given away to their customers.

LADIES' DARK TRIMMING.—ENTERPRISE.—Mr. H. L. Phelouze, No. 93 State street, long known as one of our most reliable and extensive dealers in cross (dimities—those numerous cheerful goods which are largely in demand for adornment of the ladies—has felt compelled by the pressure of the times to extend his boundaries. He has taken the store No. 146 (Metropolitan Block), directly opposite the front doors north of the Post Office, which he has just opened with a large and fanciful stock of goods, including all the choice styles of Dark Trimmings, and small wares generally. Mr. Blakeslee's goods are always fresh, and his prices are such that he will now have an opportunity of calling in upon him on their way to the Post Office, as well as at his old stand, No. 93 State street. He is a popular dealer and caterer of kid gloves, occupies a department in the new store.

CHICAGO PRODUCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—The organization of this association and company was completed on Tuesday evening by the election of a Board of Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Charles R. Stark was elected President, Mr. William H. Turner Vice President, Mr. Stewart Secretary, Edwin S. Hawley Treasurer. Suitable rooms will be secured for the transaction of the business of these will soon be opened for the sale of Oil of Mining stocks and securities at public sale. The Exchange consists of some fifty gentlemen, nearly all of whom are more or less interested in the oil business, and the object of the Board is to conduct the business of the Board with a due regard to the interests of capitalists, or all who may desire the opportunity offered by the Exchange for the sale of their property. The names given above are a guaranty of such intention will be fully carried out. For further particulars in relation to the Exchange see advertisement in another column.

FIRST CLASS FIRE ARMS.—In no one department of the mechanic arts have we, as a people, made more rapid or advanced progress than in the manufacture of fire arms. Many of our inventions are confessedly superior to any produced in Europe. Not inferior to any of those who have attained a world-wide fame is the gun made by Hoyt, No. 93 Lake street. He has attained a perfection in the manufacture of guns that is truly wonderful. This is well known—our prominent sporting men for hundreds of miles around call in on their flying excursions to get the best and surest weapons that are not unfrequent. It is a pleasure to the Chicagoan to know that we have such men among us, taking the very front rank in the various departments of art. It is by their skill and genius that we are enabled to produce articles as favorable and enviable name among the people of this and other countries. He has just finished a number of guns of the latest and most improved pattern for Lieutenant Governor Brown, which, for beauty of finish and workmanship, compare favorably with anything ever produced.

THE CITY PRINTING—OUR GERMAN NEWSPAPER.—The Chicago Post of yesterday says:

"The States Zeitung is now the only German newspaper in this city which is not for the war, and called the Union is not published, but never has succeeded to anything, and now amounts to less than it ever was."

The paper called the Chicago Union is the one selected for publishing the proceedings, notices and ordinances of the city of Chicago, as the Democratic organ of the city Council, the charter provides for the publishing of said proceedings, notices and ordinances, in the newspaper printed in the German language, having the largest daily circulation in the city, and this amended charter is in full force for about four weeks. Now is it that the Common Council, which has a clear republican majority, has chosen a paper (Union) which publications transferred to "the only German paper published, according to law, in the city of Chicago Post, in the city of Chicago? Shall the money of the taxpayers be thus squandered by the Common Council, in a manner which has no precedent at all, and that contrary to the plain provisions of the law?

GOVERNMENT.—The Banquet of the Sons of St. Patrick, at the Tremont House, on Monday evening, was the occasion of an incident entirely commendable to our Irish fellow citizens. The speeches of the evening had abounded with patriotic and sentimental sentiments, and when the festivities were in order, some one sent up the toast, "The Bar," and called upon C. M. Higgins to respond. Mr. Higgins, in a few appropriate remarks, said, with regrets to the banquet, but with a determination to be present at the Attorneys' Association meeting, which was to be held that night, and called upon the benevolent company to drink to the health of Mr. Wilbur Reed, the gentleman who would represent the Bar. This was done with a will, and Mr. Reed responded in a few well-timed remarks, and called upon the company to drink to the health of Mr. Higgins, which was also done with a will.

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THE COMING ELECTION.

19 Real Officers are to be Elected—Candidates and Their Qualifications—Aldermen, Supervisors, Members of Council—the Probable Political Complexion of the Respective Boards.

On the 18th of April next will be held the semi-annual municipal election. This will be one of the most important elections ever held in this city, and it is about time that some movement should be made preliminary thereto by the Union party. There is a Mayor to elect, a member of the Board of Public Works, to the place of Prof. Lobb, Esq., whose term of office is about to expire; a City Attorney, a Treasurer, Collector, Clerk of the Police Court, and Justices of the Peace, Constables, &c., to be elected. Each of these, with the exception of the Commissioner of Public Works, will hold office for two years. Aldermen are elected to fill the offices to which they will be elected on the first Monday in May.

The Republican party have not as yet begun to canvass the merits of the candidates for the Municipality, and probably will not do so for a few weeks. The Democracy, however, have held several caucuses, at which they have been in session for hours, and have succeeded in nominating a ticket which has been defeated a day or two, but portions must be patient. The cheapness of the machine—only five dollars—and its easy operation, recommend it to everybody. A few tracts of territory are yet for sale. Parties may apply at Room one, No. 120 Clark street.

MINSTRELS.—Arlington opened for a season of eight nights in Metropolitan Hall, last evening, to a good house.

Morris & Wilson's Minstrels will open in Smith & Nixon's Hall on the corner opposite, and remain for one week. The troupe is recommended for the present season on a very superior basis, including Barry and Hague, Sam Sharpley, the melody singer, Hall, the banjo player, and author of "Lilly Dale," and Wambold, the Original Wizard of Nassy other popular songs. The prices of other cities is low in their pecks.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Mr. John C. Bulley, agent of the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette is in the city, and will, within the next five days, call upon our commercial men for advertising purposes. The circulation, or wishing to do, business in Wisconsin, will find the Gazette an excellent advertising medium. In the editorial of Dec. last many subscribers have been added over twenty years, being one of the oldest papers in the State, and the only daily in Rock county. It is most ably conducted, and has a wide circulation. Our business friends will please consult it for their profit.

LADIES' DARK TRIMMING.—ENTERPRISE.—Mr. H. L. Phelouze, No. 93 State street, long known as one of our most reliable and extensive dealers in cross (dimities—those numerous cheerful goods which are largely in demand for adornment of the ladies—has felt compelled by the pressure of the times to extend his boundaries. He has taken the store No. 146 (Metropolitan Block), directly opposite the front doors north of the Post Office, which he has just opened with a large and fanciful stock of goods, including all the choice styles of Dark Trimmings, and small wares generally. Mr. Blakeslee's goods are always fresh, and his prices are such that he will now have an opportunity of calling in upon him on their way to the Post Office, as well as at his old stand, No. 93 State street. He is a popular dealer and caterer of kid gloves, occupies a department in the new store.

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GOVERNMENT.—The Banquet of the Sons of St. Patrick, at the Tremont House, on Monday evening, was the occasion of an incident entirely commendable to our Irish fellow citizens. The speeches of the evening had abounded with patriotic and sentimental sentiments, and when the festivities were in order, some one sent up the toast, "The Bar," and called upon C. M. Higgins to respond. Mr. Higgins, in a few appropriate remarks, said, with regrets to the banquet, but with a determination to be present at the Attorneys' Association meeting, which was to be held that night, and called upon the benevolent company to drink to the health of Mr. Wilbur Reed, the gentleman who would represent the Bar. This was done with a will, and Mr. Reed responded in a few well-timed remarks, and called upon the company to drink to the health of Mr. Higgins, which was also done with a will.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

Physical and Moral Education—A Model Institution.

The subject of school discipline is a difficult one to treat practically with success. Humanity in ministers is so diversely perverted that the best of rules will fail in certain cases, and the best of instructors be occasionally put to their wits' end to answer the question, "What will I do with it?" There is a wide difference of opinion as to the best method of punishing children, and the views which obtain in this respect are as various as the number of persons who are called upon to exercise it. The old-fashioned method of "spanking" is not by any means in each ward. Each of the schools, with the exception of the Commissioner of Public Works, will hold office for two years. Aldermen are elected to fill the offices to which they will be elected on the first Monday in May.

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GAMBLING AND GAMBLERS.

Arrests and Convictions—Paltry Fines—The Law Defied by our Police Justices.

For years past our city has been cursed by a gang of insolent gamblers, who have swarmed in large numbers upon all our principal avenues of trade, and boldly plied their infernal games every nook of our officials. Practically protected by the provisions of a law framed and passed at their dictation, and by the connivance of officials, who, with scarcely an exception, have managed to lay in their pockets a handsome percentage of the commission from the poor victims they had entangled in their nets. From lobbyists, spotters, wives and others who had been plundered, the cry for relief was loud and wanted, there came a prayer for their punishment. Several people of all grades and conditions demanded a change, and the last Legislature granted us partial relief.

Under the provisions of this new charter, an earnest effort has been inaugurated for the abatement and suppression of gaming. The Chief of Police, Superintendent, and the subordinates have done their duty faithfully and well. They have brought to the bar of justice the leading members of the gambling fraternity, and have done all in their power to secure their punishment. But, alas! the law is a dead letter, and all our efforts to aid in the work of reform have been set at the city's expense.

It strikes us that this result is due to the presence of the following causes: The want of a sufficiency of statutory enactment, and the inefficiency of the body of instruction, whose combination is necessary to the successful prosecution of the duties of the teachers and Principal; a due distribution of labor, so that no instructor shall have a larger number of pupils and weekly recitations than will continue supervision of each; the idea always kept prominently before the Faculty by the Superintendent, that the object of the schools is not only to educate, but to discipline the pupils in habits of obedience, order and system in all they do, and in the way they perform it; and the exercises are illustrated, natural explanations among the pupils inserted when necessary, and the attention of the pupils often changed or employed. They a carefully instituted and well observed system of checking is practiced by which the standing of the pupil in behavior is always known, and the strictest care is exercised in the giving of credits, which are of great importance to the pupil in regard to his standing in the school. The daily average number of recruits now received into the Model School is about 60, which number is maintained Cook county will soon be supplied with a sufficient number of competent teachers to fill the vacancies occurring in the public schools of the county. The simultaneous examinations among the pupils inserted in each of the several schools of the county, and the rod is saved needed except, indeed, in the gentlemanly exercises, which are a part of the course of instruction.

We might speak of other valuable features in this largely conducted and highly successful institution, but it is scarcely necessary. The results of the system have been impressed, are justly and heartily shown in the high standing of its graduates. We need only add that the discipline there enforced is equally beneficial to the moral and mental powers, though was said to self-control. Nelson has ever since been on the alert for new developments, and watched every circumstance that could throw the slightest light upon the guilty parties.

Certain facts which came to his knowledge led him to believe that the house of Pat Maguire, No. 626 State street, was the rendezvous for the burglars, and that Maguire was implicated in the crime. Having satisfied himself in this regard, he took a squad of men and at an early hour yesterday morning, with a search warrant, entered the premises and arrested the keeper and all the inmates. A search was then instituted, during the progress of which a large amount of jewelry, silver ware, clothing and stocks were all found safely hidden in an outhouse. Part of the money was found, also, secreted in the privy vault, covered with a board, which had been identified by William Raleigh as having been stolen from his store on the 12th of August last, with other articles. All of the parties found in the house were discharged, with the exception of Maguire, who was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 in the case of Smith's burglary, and $1,000 in the case of Raleigh, to appear for further examination on Wednesday next. Captain Nelson is entitled to great praise for the shrewd and successful manner in which he has conducted the case.

STARRING AFFRAY.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man named Michael Halland was stabbed on Clark street, in front of saloon No. 363, by a woman of loose character named Nellie Holmes, with whom he had been living during the past six months. It appears that the woman and Halland started to part, and in the course of their quarrel entered a hall at No. 361 Clark street, where they had a fight, in the course of which the woman drew a knife and stabbed Halland in the left breast, inflicting a severe wound. The knife struck a rib, glanced to the side and partially severing the carotid artery. The wounded man was taken to the office of Dr. J. D. Hayes & Co., and Drs. H. W. Case, Block and Dodge and Edwards called in. The flow of blood was checked, but was still feared that the wounded man might die at any moment. The woman was arrested and locked up in the station-house, and stated that she would do the like again if any man who treated her as they had done her. She will be examined in the Police Court to-day.

To Citizens of the First Ward.

The draft, like the sword of Damocles, is still suspended over us. Two thousand quotas of the First Ward, in this city, are yet to be filled. Of this number 1,000 have been enrolled, leaving 400 to be furnished. It is a draft is ordered. It is very generally believed if the draft is ordered that from one-third to one-half of the remaining 1,000 will be allowed to stand a draft against the county, to be allotted in case of any future call for men. The quota of the First Ward, in 2,000 men from the county, is about 200. We have thought it best to call a meeting of the citizens of the First Ward, to be held at No. 120 Clark street, on Friday evening, March 31st, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of devising means to supply all requirements by volunteering. In short, to make a basis of action that if we allow draft to come in order to furnish 400 men; if we fill our quota by recruiting, only 200 men will be required of us. Think of this!

The First Ward Draft Association, numbering about 600 members, has raised about $31,000, assisted by those generous and patriotic men who have enlisted themselves in the service of the country. Let us follow in their footsteps, and by the expense of recruiting 100 men, applying upon the quota of the ward. These 100 men represent about one-eighth of the monthly enrollment of the First Ward, or one-fifth of the number of the quota. Let us, then, by the expenditure of a small sum of money, save ourselves from the horrors of a draft, and the consequent disorganization of business. Let us all be up and doing. Let every man in the ward be up and doing. Let every man in the ward be up and doing. Let every man in the ward